

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, all of us share in the loss of Cardinal O'Connor, even though we are not from New York.

Mr. Speaker, last evening, the House of Representatives was spammed. Spam is unsolicited e-mail that can be sent in such a large volume that it disables the recipient's network. I am sure my colleagues have read recent news reports of companies like e-Bay and Amazon.com having their networks taken down by coordinated e-mail attacks.

This is a growing problem that Congress needs to quickly address. I have introduced H.R. 3113, along with the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON), that will provide consumers and businesses protection against these types of attacks.

Mr. Speaker, many of the messages the House received last night simply were titled "I love you." And I know that all of us in the House and our staff enjoy looking at our computers in the morning and seeing "I love you." Apart from the interesting title, there is nothing friendly in this message. If we opened this e-mail, our computer would be infected by a virus that we would then have to spend considerable time and effort removing from our network.

The Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade and Consumer Protection of the Committee on Commerce has held a markup on anti-spam legislation, and it passed the subcommittee by voice vote. I hope this incident will bring a quick full-committee mark-up.

Mr. Speaker, I remind my colleagues not to open any messages, even though they say "I love you." This may be the second time our House has been spammed, but I feel fairly certain that it will not be the last. Let us pass H.R. 3113.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AND CUBA

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, the Mason Dixon Line is the southern border of my district. For decades in the 19th century, the citizen of my district helped slaves escape to freedom aboard the Underground Railroad, and every person who did so, committed a Federal crime.

In 1793, Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Law, and any person who helped a slave escape was fined and jailed.

Mr. Speaker, Cuba is a slave state. It is not a Communist theme park. The people who live there have no freedoms. Parents have no rights. Children are the property of the government.

More than a decade after the fall of the Berlin Wall which brought elements of freedom to the rest of the Communist bloc, only the likes of North Korea and Cuba persist in perse-

cuting their people, espousing revolution, and exporting terrorism.

In America we believe in freedom. Every war we have ever fought was fought for freedom, and no one knows the price or value of freedom better than ex-slaves, and no one can describe what a slave state is like better than ex-slaves, not tourists.

If Juan Miguel Gonzalez was not being guarded by dozens of Cuban officials and police, if his parents were not under house arrest and his 6-year-old son were not being held, he would probably say the same.

As the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS), the Republican Conference chairman, said, "If you and your child were enslaved, and there was only one ticket left on the Underground Railroad . . . wouldn't you want your child to have it?"

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 434, TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2000

Mr. ROYCE submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 434) to authorize a new trade and investment policy for sub-Sahara Africa:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 106-606)

The committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 434), to authorize a new trade and investment policy for sub-Sahara Africa, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the "Trade and Development Act of 2000".

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—

TITLE I—EXTENSION OF CERTAIN TRADE BENEFITS TO SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Subtitle A—Trade Policy for Sub-Saharan Africa

Sec. 101. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 102. Findings.

Sec. 103. Statement of policy.

Sec. 104. Eligibility requirements.

Sec. 105. United States-Sub-Saharan Africa Trade and Economic Cooperation Forum.

Sec. 106. Reporting requirement.

Sec. 107. Sub-Saharan Africa defined.

Subtitle B—Trade Benefits

Sec. 111. Eligibility for certain benefits.

Sec. 112. Treatment of certain textiles and apparel.

Sec. 113. Protections against transshipment.

Sec. 114. Termination.

Sec. 115. Clerical amendments.

Sec. 116. Free trade agreements with sub-Saharan African countries.

Sec. 117. Assistant United States Trade Representative for African Affairs.

Subtitle C—Economic Development Related Issues

Sec. 121. Sense of Congress regarding comprehensive debt relief for the world's poorest countries.

Sec. 122. Executive branch initiatives.

Sec. 123. Overseas Private Investment Corporation initiatives.

Sec. 124. Export-Import Bank initiatives.

Sec. 125. Expansion of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service in sub-Saharan Africa.

Sec. 126. Donation of air traffic control equipment to eligible sub-Saharan African countries.

Sec. 127. Additional authorities and increased flexibility to provide assistance under the Development Fund for Africa.

Sec. 128. Assistance from United States private sector to prevent and reduce HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa.

Sec. 129. Sense of the Congress relating to HIV/AIDS crisis in sub-Saharan Africa.

Sec. 130. Study on improving African agricultural practices.

Sec. 131. Sense of the Congress regarding efforts to combat desertification in Africa and other countries.

TITLE II—TRADE BENEFITS FOR CARIBBEAN BASIN

Subtitle A—Trade Policy for Caribbean Basin Countries

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Findings and policy.

Sec. 203. Definitions.

Subtitle B—Trade Benefits for Caribbean Basin Countries

Sec. 211. Temporary provisions to provide additional trade benefits to certain beneficiary countries.

Sec. 214. Duty-free treatment for certain beverages made with Caribbean rum.

Sec. 215. Meetings of trade ministers and USTR.

TITLE III—NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS

Sec. 301. Normal trade relations for Albania.

Sec. 302. Normal trade relations for Kyrgyzstan.

TITLE IV—OTHER TRADE PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. Report on employment and trade adjustment assistance.

Sec. 402. Trade adjustment assistance.

Sec. 403. Reliquidation of certain nuclear fuel assemblies.

Sec. 404. Reports to the Finance and Ways and Means committees.

Sec. 405. Clarification of section 334 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act.

Sec. 406. Chief agricultural negotiator.

Sec. 407. Revision of retaliation list or other remedial action.

Sec. 408. Report on trade adjustment assistance for agricultural commodity producers.

Sec. 409. Agricultural trade negotiating objectives and consultations with Congress.

Sec. 410. Entry procedures for foreign trade zone operations.

Sec. 411. Goods made with forced or indentured child labor.

Sec. 412. Worst forms of child labor.

TITLE V—IMPORTS OF CERTAIN WOOL ARTICLES

Sec. 501. Temporary duty reductions.

Sec. 502. Temporary duty suspensions.

Sec. 503. Separate tariff line treatment for wool yarn and men's or boys' suits and suit-type jackets and trousers of worsted wool fabric.

Sec. 504. Monitoring of market conditions and authority to modify tariff reductions.

Sec. 505. Refund of duties paid on imports of certain wool articles.

Sec. 506. Wool research, development, and promotion trust fund.